

Private Lands in Yosemite National Park.

That all the private holdings in the Yosemite National Park be acquired by the government is one of the recommendations made by the superintendent of the park in his annual report which has just been made public by the department of the interior. "There are approximately 29,000 acres of these lands," says Lieut. Col. Forsyth, "consisting of timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing in stock or cattle to stray upon the park lands. There are no persons now residing on patented lands within the park, except Mr. Kibby, at Lake Eleanor."

"The timber claims are valuable and are increasing in value very rapidly. Perhaps the finest sugar-pine timber in California lies within the park along the road from Wawona to Chinquapin, and most of it is on patented lands."

"The Yosemite Lumber Co. has built a logging railroad from El Portal to near the park boundary in the vicinity of Chinquapin, and is now cutting timber there and shipping the logs to Merced Falls, where it has built a large sawmill. This company has also surveyed a route for continuing the logging railroad through the park to Alder Creek, where it claims the ownership of 6,000 acres of timber lands. The work of denudation in the vicinity of Chinquapin has already begun, and it is what will happen to the timber on all the patented lands in the park in the near future unless they are purchased by the government."

"This matter demands urgent attention. The necessity of preserving the forest in this portion of the park and of reducing the number of private claims to such an extent as would justify the federal government in purchasing the remaining claims was one of the main reasons that caused the Yosemite commission of 1904 to recommend the reduction of the area of the park."

"That commission, as has every other person who has been charged with the welfare of the park or with making any recommendations in regard to it, recommended that the government immediately purchase and extinguish all private rights."

"The Shepherd of the Hills."

Occasionally some play strikes a note that rings out clear and true in the midst of the commonplace, and impresses its auditor with the thought that it was written not for gain, but for pastime, but because some man had something to say to other men and he took this means of expression.

"The Shepherd of the Hills," Harold Bell Wright's dramatization of his novel of the same name, is the kind of a play. Mr. Wright had felt within his soul the peace and beauty of the hills and he wished to set down their meaning before him. He made a play that in plot is compelling, one that never fails in sincerity. The people who move in it are so human that the auditor will pick them out for like and dislike as if he really knows them.

There is the shepherd, the man who came to the hills to learn, and remained to teach; Old Matt, who cherished the memory of a wrong that could never be righted; Young Matt, a Hercules of the hills country, whose strength of heart and soul equaled the strength of his body; Sammy Lane, bright and buoyant with the youth of the hill country, and the other quaint characters that enliven the play with humor.

The scene of the play is in the high hills of the Ozark mountains. The mist of the valleys, the glories of the sunsets, the magnificent vistas from the summits have been brought out by the wonderful ingenuity of the scenic artist and electrician's craft. It is the spirit of the land that Mr. Wright has caught that makes the play one that is unique and one that will stand in a field of its own.

"The Shepherd of the Hills," will be the attraction at the Grand theatre Saturday, Dec. 7th.

The enormous popularity of the Harold Bell Wright novels indicates that the engagement of this his first play will prove a great popular success.

Oklahoma Charters Issued.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 8.—The following state charters were issued:

Oklahoma Water Filter Company of Oklahoma City, capital \$3,000; incorporators, William H. Fox, K. S. Hopper and A. C. Hooper of Oklahoma City.

Stillwater Gas Company of Stillwater, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, R. E. Chandler, W. R. McGeorge, William Radcliffe, Robert A. Lowrey and J. E. Sater of Stillwater.

East Fairview Telephone Company of Konawa, capital, \$500; incorporators, G. W. Hager, R. W. Mann, Ed Greer of Konawa.

Okmulgee Building Loan and Savings Company of Okmulgee, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, F. E. Dietrich, J. Belford, C. F. Bryan, W. S. Bell, A. E. Carney, C. S. Dawley, George A. Johns, O. A. Lambert, J. C. Milner, W. B. Rennell of Okmulgee.

LAGGARD NEVER WINS

"KEEP STEP" IS THE BEST ADVICE FOR THE WORKER.

In Every Walk of Life the Necessity for Solidarity Must Be Kept in the Mind.

Keep step. If you fall behind you may be lost. If you run on ahead you may get hurt.

The victories of life are won by armies of men, in companies and regiments.

You will accomplish little, and possibly you may be shot or hanged, if you give yourself to guerrilla warfare. All of which, in plain English and dropping figures of speech, means don't lose touch with your fellow human beings.

Keep step with the family. It may be necessary to cut loose from home and home folks—sometimes it is best; but one always loses something by it, no matter how great the gain. The family is the oldest known club, government, church and mutual benefit association. You will never find another just like it. Think well before separating your life from brother and sister, father and mother.

The isolating forces are strong—your strong individualism, the feeling that the family does not understand you, or that they underrate you, irritation arising from too close association and that contempt which familiarity is likely to breed. Most of these forces are strongly egotistic and need discounting.

You may have to bid goodbye to your kin, but do not forget that in doing so you are incurring a distinct loss, and the profit must be great to overbalance it.

Keep step with your friends. Friendship is not for nothing; we have to pay for it. To lose a real friend is worse than losing a pocketbook stuffed with banknotes. You may be compelled to run on ahead, but think twice before doing so.

Keep step with your wife, your husband. Don't drop behind. It is a sad thing to see one at the top of the hill and the other lingering in the valley. Keep your minds abreast. Let your hopes and fears, triumphs and failures be taken by you side by side.

Keep step with your times. It is well to know the thought of the world of yesterday; it is well to have Utopian enthusiasms that reach to the millennium, but it is best of all to know and feel the present day.—FRANK CRANE.

RECENT INVENTIONS

For children an electric automobile has been built with a one-horse power motor and a speed limit of four miles an hour.

Electrical apparatus which accurately determines the range and tone of human voices has been invented by a German woman.

Designed for military purposes a cart invented in England can be used as a water carrier, fire escape, trestle bridge, or ambulance.

For withdrawing splinters an Englishman has patented tweezers so formed that they press down the flesh each side of the jaws.

For pumping heavy liquids a Welsh inventor has designed a combined piston and rotary pump with no valves that can be easily clogged.

Aerial torpedoes that a Swedish army officer has invented, travel three miles and can be made to explode either upon contact or by clockwork.

Primarily for the use of invalids is a chair invented by a Tennesseean, so equipped with mirrors that an occupant can see what is going on around him without rising.

Philips and cords have been combined by a California inventor into a machine to teach a person the correct swimming motions while he lies on a cushion, safe on dry land.

Flies can enter a garbage can that a New York man has patented, but as they try to get out they are caught in a wire trap, which can be detached and the insects destroyed.

A world renowned pianist has taken out a patent in Switzerland for an automobile in which the steel springs are replaced by pistons working against air-cushions in brass cylinders.

To enable a person to leave a sinking submarine a New Jersey inventor has patented a buoy which can be entered within a boat and set free to float to the surface of the water.

A San Francisco man has patented a phonograph automobile alarm that can be made to politely request a person to get away from in front of a car or make the demand more strenuous as desired.

For transplanting growing plants, an Idaho man has patented a metal pot made in two sections, which may be inserted in the ground around the roots and brought together and clamped.

Interest of Occupation.

"Do not look on your work as a dull duty. If you choose, you can make it interesting. Throw your heart into it, master its meaning, trace out the causes and previous history, consider it in all its bearings, think how many even the humblest labor may benefit, and there is scarcely one of our duties which we may not look to with enthusiasm. We will get to love your work, and if you do it with delight, you will do it with ease. Even if at first you find this impossible, if for a time it seems more drudgery, this may be just what you require; it may be good, like mountain air, to brace up your character."

MAKES FINE DESSERT

"ROYAL DIPLOMATIC PUDDING" MAY BE RECOMMENDED.

Must Be Very Carefully and Properly Put Together, However, to Insure Success—Attractive-Looking in the Extreme.

The fame of the double dealing diplomatist has extended even to the humble realm of the kitchen and has given its name to the "royal diplomatic pudding," which requires double dealing of a very intricate sort to make it a success. Like the schemes of the wily diplomat it will fall completely if not put together with great care. The pudding is sometimes referred to as a "jelly au surprise," because when it is sent to the table its coating of jelly conceals its real character until it is opened, betraying the delightful surprise within. The main difference between the pudding and the diplomatic scheme is that the surprise in the former is always pleasant, while in the latter the contrary is likely to be the case.

A delectable Bavarian cream, or a custard with whipped cream beaten into it, usually forms the foundation of the pudding, and the jelly coating, while it should completely cover the interior, should be semi-transparent, permitting glimpses of something hidden—just enough to arouse curiosity and whet the appetite. If there is a pretty contrast of color between the cream and the jelly, so much the better.

A royal diplomatic pudding should always be prettily decorated with candied fruits, rose petals, angelica and so forth. Candied rose leaves and angelica make an appropriate decoration for a rose cream covered with a delicate green mint jelly. Marshmallow cherries should, of course, accompany a marshmallow jelly. The strawberries in their season are better with a strawberry jelly than ordinary candied fruit. A decoration of blanched almonds in the form of a daisy with a bit of yellow apricot or candied orange peel in the center, looks pretty when imbedded in the top of an almond Bavarian cream, covered with coffee jelly or one favored with wine.

Whipped cream is the ideal sauce to serve with these desserts, but some cooks recommend a soft custard sauce. A little sweetened fruit juice may be used to flavor the whipped cream in some cases.

A novice in the art of making gelatin jellies will do well to reserve her attempts at building diplomatic puddings for those days when only her immediate family will be at dinner. A failure of this kind, unless it is very much of a failure, usually tastes just as good as a success, but it does not look pretty.

Turkish Delight.

To make Turkish delight take two heaping tablespoonsful of powdered gelatin, one and a fourth cupfuls of water, two cupfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of powdered citric acid, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, red coloring, yellow coloring and two ounces of finely chopped blanched almonds. Put the gelatin into a saucepan, add the water, sugar and acid; bring slowly to boiling point, then boil gently for ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Rinse two deep plates with cold water, put the red coloring and vanilla extract into one, into the other put the almonds, lemon extract and yellow coloring. Strain the mixture into each and stir. Set in a cool place till cold and firm, then cut into neat squares, using a knife constantly dipped into boiling water, and roll in confectioners' sugar.

Cover for the Machine.

It is something of a nuisance to lift and lower the head of a machine every time one wishes to begin or quit sewing. At the same time, it is very injurious to the machine to allow it to stand uncovered for any length of time. A very good plan is to make a padded hood, or cover, of some soft material and put this over the machine when it is to stand idle for but a short time. This hood may be shaped very much like a typewriter cover.

Baked Bean Soup.

One pint of cold baked beans, one pint of hot water, a little sliced onions, one cup of stewed tomatoes; let all cook until very soft; rub through a sieve; season with salt, pepper and celery salt. If too thick, add more water, put back on the fire and let boil up. Just before serving add a cup of cream or rich milk.

Beef Soup With Okra.

Cut a round steak in small pieces and fry three tablespoonfuls of butter with one sliced onion until very brown; put into a soup kettle with four quarts of cold water and boil slowly one hour; add salt, pepper and one pint of sliced okra and let simmer three and one-half hours longer; strain before serving.

Spiced Crab Apples.

For six pounds of fruit use three of sugar, five dozen cloves and a handful of stick cinnamon (broken in pieces), one pint vinegar; boil the sirup, add fruit and cook until tender. Prick each apple before cooking with a fork, thus preventing the apples from breaking open.

Moths in Carpets.

Take a damp towel, spread it out upon the carpet and iron it dry with a hot iron. The heat and steam will destroy the worms and eggs.

Crop Improvement

Every County should have a Farm Bureau in charge of a practical Farm Demonstrator.

ALFALFA MOST WONDERFUL CROP

Profits in Growing This Plant for Hay Larger Than in Growing Corn.—Pays 6 Per Cent on \$1000 Land.

ALFALFA AS FERTILIZER

At an Average of \$15 Per Ton With Five Tons to the Acre, Alfalfa Occupies an Important Place Among the Foremost Farm Crops in United States.

By A. P. Gray, Pres. Illinois Alfalfa Growers' Assn.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] About twenty years ago I tried the experiment of growing alfalfa in Illinois. I sowed about two acres and secured a fair stand and grew a fairly good crop for four or five years. I was almost entirely ignorant as to the proper care and management of it, and after a time the blue grass and other grasses crowded it out and I plowed it up, but immediately reseeded the same ground with four or five acres more.

Seeing the Need of Inoculation.

I again secured a fair stand; but soon discovered that that part of the field which had first been seeded in alfalfa did much better than the newly seeded part. It was about this time that I began to read about alfalfa bacteria and the necessity of applying inoculated soil, or the soil from an old field where alfalfa had been grown. I immediately secured a few hundred pounds of inoculated soil for use on my own field. The effect was almost magical.

Discovering Another Point.

In the meantime it was discovered that when the plant reached a certain stage of development it should be cut and if the cutting were delayed, it would be very detrimental to the future growth of the plant. Then the necessity of cultivating the growing fields of alfalfa became known. In order to prevent the growth of blue grass and other grasses and weeds.

Fifty Acres of Successful Alfalfa.

I have now more than fifty acres of growing alfalfa. I experience no difficulty in securing a good stand and in growing large crops of the richest hay-food known.

Pays 6 Percent on \$1,000 Land.

A careful record was kept of four acres, for five years, (1905-1909) and the average was found to be four and eight-tenths tons per acre, field weights. The lowest yield during the term was 2.25 tons and the highest 7.52 tons. This yield was made in 1906, in four cuttings. A total of 96 tons of hay was produced on the four acres in five years. The price of alfalfa during this period ranged from \$12.50 to \$22 per ton. Taking a conservative average of \$15 per ton, we have the sum of \$1,440 or \$288 for one year, or \$72 per year for each acre. Deducting \$12 per acre for the cultivation and care of this land and the harvesting of the crop, for each year, and we have \$60 per acre, clear of all expense.

I feel very sure that for the past few years my alfalfa has produced five tons per acre, which at \$15 per ton (and I have never been able to buy it at that price) returns \$75 per acre. But to be well within bounds we will discount the amount one-third and we still have left \$50 per acre or five per cent on a valuation of \$1,000.

Mr. Tullock's Yields.

These figures may appear large and over-estimated and I will therefore quote you from others who have had experience in growing alfalfa. George P. Tullock, Farmers' Institute Director from the Rockford District, said in an address at the State Institute at Edwardsville last year that a yield of five tons of alfalfa per acre was a conservative estimate and that under favorable conditions he had known as much as six tons per acre to be grown.

Mann's Yield, 5 Tons for 10 Years.

F. I. Mann, another Institute director, from Gilman, Ironquois county, and one of the best and most scientific farmers in Illinois, says in an article in the Orange Judd Farmer of May 6, 1911, "I have grown alfalfa for ten years, much of the time having about twenty acres. The average annual yield of hay is then about five tons per acre. As it is the most profitable crop I grow it is my intention to increase the acreage in the future."

Value of Alfalfa as Fertilizer.

Alfalfa has still another value. At the Wyoming Experiment Station an area of land was selected and seeded one-half to alfalfa which was allowed to grow for five years, and the other half was cropped with grain and potatoes in rotation. At the end of the time the entire area was plowed up and planted to field crops. The yield of wheat on the alfalfa land was 60 percent greater than on the other. The yield of oats was 48 percent greater, and the yield

GARRISON'S C.O.D. GROCERY

Northern Potatoes per peck 20c
Northern Potatoes per bu 75c
Northern Potatoes by sack per bu. 70c
Northern Potatoes 10 bu. lots 65c
Fancy Cabbage, lb. 2c

Fancy Cabbage 100 lbs 1.50
Red Globe Onions per peck 30c
Red Globe Onions per bu 1.10
Ben Davis Apple per bu 70c
5 gal. keg Kraut 1.10

of potatoes 62 percent greater. The yields were as follows:

Wheat on alfalfa land, 30 bushels; on other land, 18 bushels.
Oats on alfalfa land, 78 bushels; on other land, 37 bushels.

Potatoes on alfalfa land, 81 bushels; on other land, 52 bushels.

I give the result of this experiment to show something of the value of alfalfa as a fertilizer. I do not think its full value in this respect is yet known, but sufficient is known of the plant to warrant the assertion, that it is the most marvelous forage plant known to agriculture.

Comparing Corn and Alfalfa Profit.

The government has recently issued a summary of the cost of producing corn in 1909, and it shows that the total cost of growing an acre of corn, excluding rent, is \$9.10; including rent, \$14.07; Yield, per acre, 42.6 bushels. Cost, excluding rent, per bushel, 21.4 cents; including rent, per bushel, 33 cents. Value per bushel, 55 cents. value per acre, \$23.42. Difference between value and cost per acre, excluding rent, \$14.32; including rent, \$9.36. By-products, \$1.50. Total, \$15.82.

Investigate; Grasp Opportunity.

We have here a showing of \$15.82 per acre for corn against \$50 per acre for alfalfa. You may say that it is too great to be true. I do not expect all farmers to be converted at once, but I do admonish you to investigate and then grasp the opportunity to aid in one of the most important agricultural developments of the age.

A LARGER YIELD OF BETTER HAY.

Price of Hay All Out of Proportion—Farmers Must Raise More Hay of a Better Quality to Meet Demand—Farmers Should Sign Hay Agreement.

By Bert Ball.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Since hay is one of the most important farm crops, it is very important that every farmer should be vitally interested in producing a larger yield of better quality. Hay is one of the principal money crops of the United States. Hay and legumes are invaluable as rotation crops. Any man interested in obtaining the best results in growing hay should circulate the following agreement and get at least a hundred signers in his locality:

Whereas, the United States does not produce its whole, one-half as much hay as it should, and

Whereas, owing to this fact the price of hay is all out of proportion as compared with other farm crops, now

Therefore, in order to produce more and better hay, we the undersigned agree as follows:

We, the undersigned, of _____ County, _____ hereby agree to co-operate with the _____ department of our state college, and with each other, in growing and disseminating pure seed.

To attend a summer meeting of all the growers, haygo, and to agree one with the other to grow the number of acres of alfalfa to our names for the season of 1911, of the kind, type and variety of hay best adapted to the soil and climate of this county.

To keep this type pure and when harvested to demand a graduated price according to the quality when delivered.

That we will do everything in our power to induce every farmer to raise the best hay possible, that eventually all the hay shipped from this station will be uniform and free from mixture of weeds, clover, timothy, etc.

Names, _____ Acres, _____

Are you sufficiently interested in the Hay situation in your own vicinity to obtain signers to this agreement?

HAY SEED FREE FROM WEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The very best seed obtainable should always be purchased. It is seldom wise to buy an inferior quality because it is cheaper in price. A free test will be made of the seed at any of the state agricultural colleges, which will show the kind and number of weed seeds and the per cent of germination. If less than 90 per cent of the seeds will grow, or if it contains any dodger or many weed seeds of other kinds, the seed should be rejected. All seed should be bought subject to test.

It is better to obtain seed which has been produced under conditions similar to those which exist where the seed is to be used. Seed should never be purchased from the South to be used in the North and it is usually best to avoid seed grown under irrigation.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Hay caps are not so expensive that you can afford to let the rain spoil \$3 and \$15 hay. A few hay caps and covers will last for years, and then you can cover the cocks and let them cure longer than you would if they were exposed to rain. Save the hay after you grow it.

MAKING POPULAR JELLY ROLL

Not a Difficult Dish to Prepare, Though Some Special Things Must Be Remembered.

Line the bottom of a very shallow pan with buttered paper, also grease the sides of the pan. Break three eggs into a bowl and beat until very light, adding gradually one cupful of sifted powdered sugar. Still beating hard, add alternately one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cold water, one cupful of sifted pastry flour mixed with one scant teaspoonful of baking powder and, last of all, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Spread this mixture even over the papered pan and bake about twelve minutes in a moderate oven. Immediately remove the cake from the pan, reversing it on a board. Carefully peel off the paper, moistening it with water if it sticks. Cover quickly with jelly or jam which has been warmed just enough to admit of spreading. Roll, and pin a band of paper round it until the cake is cold. Then dust the top with powdered sugar. Spreading and rolling must be done quickly, as the cake will crack if rolled after cooling.

CHINA OF BLUE AND WHITE

These Are the Fashionable Colors Just Now—Delft or Japanese Designs Desirable.

Along with the vogue of blue and white draperies and garden furniture has come the fashion for using blue and white china. For breakfast the chateaux of country homes are using plates, cups, saucers, toast racks, porridge bowls, salts and peppers of German porcelain decorated in Delft designs, and one easily carried outfit for serving breakfast in the bedroom consists of a round tray supporting a toast rack and flanked by depressions for milk, salt and pepper.

Afternoon tea sets of blue and white Japanese china are in dragon pattern. These sets, which may as well be used for breakfast as for luncheon, consist of plates in one size, cups and saucers, a sugar bowl, cream pitcher, teapot, chocolate pot, bowl for nuts or fruit and accompanying dishes, a pair of cake plates and a square shaped, good-sized clock to warn loitering guests of time's flight.

Currant Paste.

Get perfectly ripe red currants, stem, wash in cold water, drain and place in a kettle on the back of the stove, mashing so as to start the juice. When the juice flows freely, let it come to a boil and strain through a fine sieve or cloth. To one pint of juice add one pound of sugar and an inch of stick cinnamon; and when it again comes to a boil remove the cinnamon and thicken with three tablespoonfuls of rice flour, which have been dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Stir constantly until the flour is cooked, which will require about ten minutes, then remove from the stove and pour into a dish which has been rinsed with cold water. When cold put into the ice box. Serve with cream.

Cottage Pudding.

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup sour cream, scant teaspoon soda, teaspoon baking powder, flour to suit. Dissolve soda in the sour cream. Bake in gem pans. This ought to make sixteen.

Take one gem cake to a sauce dish (for one person). Put over cake a sauce made as follows: Take one cup sugar, add water like you were going to make a sirup (only much thinner); let come to a boil; add, tablespoon cornstarch or flour dissolved in a little water; flavor with lemon or vanilla. This recipe makes a very decent layer cake put together with the following filling. Filling for Cake.—Seven tablespoonfuls milk and one cup sugar. Cook seven minutes; beat until cool enough for cake.

Deviled Tomatoes.

Twelve fine tomatoes, pared and sliced nearly half an inch thick, yolks of 3 hard-boiled eggs, pounded; 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter, same of vinegar, 2 raw eggs, beaten light, 1 teaspoon sugar and half as much each of made mustard and salt, a pinch of cayenne; rub butter, pounded yolks, pepper, salt, mustard and sugar together, beat hard, add vinegar and heat to a boil; put this upon the beaten eggs and whip to a smooth cream; set in hot water while you broil the tomatoes over clear coals in an oyster broiler; lay this upon a hot dish and your the scalding dressing upon them.